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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/708,637	03/17/2004	Chun-Jung Tsai		2636
41657	7590	08/12/2004		
WIESON TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. 2F-4, NO. 148, SEC. 4, CHUNG HSIAD F. ROAD TAIPEI, TAIWAN				EXAMINER
				TRAIL, ALLYSON NEEL
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				2876

DATE MAILED: 08/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/708,637	TSAI, CHUN-JUNG
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Allyson N Trail	2876

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 17 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamaguchi (2004/0050938) in view of You (2004/0121629).

Yamaguchi teaches the following in regards to claim 1:

“The invention relates to a card connector that has at least two receiving slots wherein at least one of the slots is designed to receive a card with a small thickness, such as, an ISO standard IC card or smart card, and at least one of the slots is designed to receive a card with a large thickness, such as, a PCMCIA standard IC card.” (Page 1, paragraph 0001).

One of the cards may be a smart card and the other of the two cards may be an IC card. (See paragraph 0003).

“This and other objects are solved by a card connector having a first receiving slot for receiving a first card, and a second receiving slot for receiving a second card that has a thickness smaller than the first card.” (Page 2, paragraph 0011). Each card having its own insertion slot entails that a partition is disposed between the two card types.

"When the IC card C1 is fully inserted, the IC card C1 mates with the IC card receiving portion 10 so that the connector part of the IC card C1 and the pin contacts 11 of the IC card receiving portion 10 are electrically connected to each other." (Page 4, paragraph 0036).

"When the smart card C2 is inserted into the second receiving slot 22, the smart card C2 is received in the smart card receiving portion 20, and the terminal parts of the smart card C2 contact the plurality of pairs of plate spring contacts 21, so that the terminal parts and contacts are electrically connected." (Page 4, paragraph 0037).

Card connector 1, is shown having a cover in figure 1.

Yamaguchi teaches the following in regards to claim 2:

"As shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the thin card advance checking device 40 on the side of the card guide arm part 15 has a stopper member 41 pivotally shaft-supported on the card guide part 16a of the first receiving slot 16. The stopper member 41 is arranged so that the stopper member 41 can pivot in the directions indicated by arrows X2 and Y2 in FIG. 5 about a supporting shaft 42." (Page 3, paragraph 0030).

The stopping member is a moving mechanism set at a side therof.

Yamaguchi teaches the following in regards to claim 3:

Figure 1 shows a ground terminal, 12. Figure 1 also shows where cards C1 and C2 are inserted. The detecting terminals are located where the cards are inserted. The detecting terminals determine the width of the cards to prevent erroneous insertion of various cards. The ground terminal 12 and the detecting terminals (where C1 and C2 are inserted) are located on two opposite sides of the card connector 1.

Yamaguchi's teachings above fail to specifically teach the two card connector being used in a mobile phone.

You teaches the following in regards to claims 1-3:

"The present invention is related to an electronic card connector, more specifically, to an electronic card connector installed inside a communication equipment, such as a cellular phone, to be connected to a corresponding identification card, for example, a SIM card." (Page 1, paragraph 0002).

In view of You's teaching it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Yamaguchi's card connector, (which may include two separate cards), in a mobile phone as taught by You. Yamaguchi teaches using the multiple card connector in high performance compact computers, such as notebook-type personal computers (paragraph 0002). As taught above, the two cards may be an IC card and a smart card. One of which may be used for memory (IC card) and the other for user identification or user information (smart card). As advancements in mobile phones occur, a dual card connector would be desired in order to equip the mobile phone with functions such as picture technology as well as saved user data.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Song et al (2002/0047045), Huang et al (2003/0181078), Ooya et al (2003/0064627), Chen (2002/0168900), and Maiterth et al (2002/0055291).

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to *Allyson N. Trail* whose telephone number is (571) 272-2406. The examiner can normally be reached between the hours of 7:30AM to 4:00PM Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee, can be reached on (571) 272-2398. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [\[allyson.trail@uspto.gov\]](mailto:[allyson.trail@uspto.gov]).

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Allyson N. Trail
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2876
August 9, 2004

Jared J. Fureman
JARED J. FUREMAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER